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THIRTEEN MILLION BALES IN PRESENT COTTON CROP

Government Report Indicates Sudden Decrease in Prospects Owing to Damage During July.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Heavy damage to the growing cotton crop between June 25 and July 25 has caused a reduction of 1,350,000 bales in the prospective production. The August cotton report of the department of agriculture, announced today, indicated a production of 12,916,000 equivalent 500 pound bales compared with 14,266,000 bales forecast from the condition of the crop June 25. The condition during the month dropped 8.8 to 7.3 per cent. of a normal.

Reviewing cotton conditions for the month, the bureau of crop estimates said: "The month ending July 25 has been only fair for cotton in most of the belt west of the Mississippi river and in Tennessee and unfavorable east of the river and in Louisiana.

"Rains in the drought stricken southern coastal region of Texas permitted the planting of a considerable late acreage. The crop in the Western belt is well cultivated and moisture conditions have been favorable, although the need for rain is now beginning to be felt.

"East of the Mississippi a severe tropical storm through portions of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi early in July and an extremely heavy downpour at mid-July in the Carolinas, together with heavy and almost constant rains during July throughout the entire Eastern belt have put the crop badly in the grass, leached out much of already deficient amount of fertilizer and greatly facilitated the activity of the boll weevil, where present, and its continued spread. The rains at the close of the period in the Eastern belt were preventing much needed cultivation."

Condition of the growing cotton crop on July 25 indicates a total production of 12,916,000 equivalent 500 pound bales. That compares with 14,266,000 bales forecast last month by the bureau of crop estimates basing its calculations on the condition of the crop on June 25, and with 11,191,820 bales, last year's final production, 16,134,930 in 1914, 14,156,486 bales in 1913 and 12,703,421 bales in 1912. The final output, however, will be larger or smaller than above forecast according as conditions hereafter are better or worse than average conditions.

Conditions of the crop on July 25 as compiled from reports of agents and correspondents in the cotton belt was placed at 72.3 per cent. of a normal, compared with 81.1 on June 25, 75.4 on July 25 last year, 76.4 in 1914 and 78.5, the ten year average on July 25.

During the month storms caused some damage to the crop. In the first week weather was favorable in most places and the crop made satisfactory growth, but, owing to earlier unfavorable conditions, some fields were irregular and in places the plants were small and backward. Boll weevil were reported damaging the crop in Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana.

High winds and heavy rains of a tropical storm did serious damage in portions of the central and east Gulf States during the second week. Much of the crop in the lowlands was flooded and uplands were badly washed and the crop otherwise injured. In extreme western Florida the crop was damaged from 25 to 50 per cent. by the storm. Continued rains favored boll weevil increase and prevented much needed cultivation. In the western portion of the belt and northern part east of the Mississippi weather was generally favorable and the crop made good progress.

During the latter part of the month some damage was sustained from floods in the northeastern section. The weather west of the Mississippi was favorable, but in the East it was less so, especially in the lowlands. Increased damage by boll weevil was reported.

Statistics compiled by the bureau of crop estimates show the value of the 1915 cotton crop was 10 per cent. more than that of 1914, while the production was 30 per cent. less.

Total value of the 1915 crop was \$794,000,000 compared with \$720,000,000 the value of the 1914 crop. The 1913 crop was valued at \$1,027,000,000.

Lint was valued at \$628,000,000 for the 1915 crop, paying producers about 11.22 cents a pound as calculated on averages based upon monthly prices and monthly sales. For the 1914 crop the lint value was \$591,000,000, paying producers about 7.33 cents a pound.

The value of seed of the 1915 crop was \$165,000,000, paying producers \$23.60 a ton compared with \$129,000,000, the value of the 1914 crop's seed which paid producers \$17.90 a ton. The increase in the price of the seed over 1914 was greater than the increase in the price of lint.

Comparisons of condition on July 25, by States, follow:

	July	June	July	25	Year
	25	25	1915	1914	Av.
Va.	87	90	79	89	82
N. C.	70	76	78	86	79
S. C.	65	74	72	79	77
Ga.	68	80	76	82	78
Fla.	62	83	78	86	81
Ala.	54	79	71	81	78
Miss.	65	85	76	79	77
La.	77	84	75	76	76
Texas	78	81	76	71	79
Ark.	85	89	80	72	80
Tenn.	82	84	85	73	82
Mo.	80	74	83	75	82
Okla.	84	84	69	75	79
Cal.	100	100	96	100	99
U. S.	72.3	81.1	75.4	76.4	78.5

◆ Six year average. ◆
The next report will be issued Thursday, August 31, and will show the condition of cotton on August 25.

NEWBERRY'S NEEDS

Editor The Herald and News: ◆
◆ Much has been said regarding the needs of Newberry to make it grow. ◆
◆ Accepting the statement that a small town may encourage the organization and operation of small enterprises without much outlay of capital, ◆
◆ Newberry should be able to support advantageously the following: ◆

1. A Public Market for farm produce. This could be run in cooperation with a wholesale produce house, creating both a local and an outside demand for the farmer's goods, thus stimulating the art of truck farming.

2. A Trust Company which would give the small as well as the large testator a guarantee of an equitable settlement of his estate for a small nominal fee. This would encourage the placing of estates in hands of competent public officials, giving to incompetent heirs their rightful property, and an opportunity investment for saving it. Such a company could be run in cooperation with a good strong bank.

3. Another Textile Mill. Based upon present market values of both raw material and finished products, a cotton duck mill or a knitting mill should be a paying proposition. A still smaller plant which seems to be a profitable business, is that manufacturing towels and damasks.

4. A City Hospital. According to general opinion Newberry can well support a small hospital. There is a general conception of its economic value, especially as to the health of the community.

5. A Free Public Library. Every educational center should possess a public library.

6. A Live Chamber of Commerce run on the cooperative plan. In fact such an organization is essential to encourage the promotion of all enterprises and institutions.

Being alive to the necessity of these we gain the attention and respect of outside promoters—men of the million dollar class who are seeking good fields for the investment of their surplus. Some are interested in railroads and others in large manufacturing enterprises.

"Citizen."

Newberry, Aug. 1.

The county campaign held forth at Longshore yesterday.

DEUTSCHLAND OFF FOR RETURN VOYAGE

Koenig Confident He Will Be Able to Evade Allied Warships and Arrive Safely in Fatherland's Port.

Baltimore, Aug. 1.—The Deutschland passed Cove Point, Md., 69 miles south of here, at 11:35 p. m.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 1.—The Deutschland passed Annapolis at 8:45 o'clock steaming about 12 miles an hour. The tug Timmins alone was conveying. The yacht Valiant with photographers aboard put into this port and reported the trip thus far uneventful. The coast guard cutter Wissachitkon left the Deutschland at Fort Carroll.

Baltimore, Aug. 1.—The German submarine merchantman Deutschland sailed from Baltimore today on a return voyage to Germany with a declaration from her commander, Capt. Paul Koenig, that he would take her safely home in spite of the allied warships waiting for her off the Virginia capes.

The submersible was towed out of the slip where she was berthed 23 days ago at 5:40 o'clock this afternoon and it is expected that she will put into Newport News between 8 and 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. After getting into midstream the tow line of the tug Thomas F. Timmins was cast off and the Deutschland proceeded down the Patapsco river under her own power. The Timmins went on one side, the coast guard cutter Wissachitkon on the other, and the police boat Lannan brought up the rear to prevent undue crowding by the fleet of launches that followed.

Annapolis, 30 miles south of here, reported that the Deutschland passed there at 8:45 o'clock, steaming about 12 miles an hour. The tug Timmins alone was conveying and only one vessel was following, a newspaper dispatch boat. Weather conditions at that time were favorable.

Capt. Koenig and his crew of 27 men put to sea with the knowledge that a man had telephoned agents of the entente allies that the Deutschland had started. They knew how he had watched at the end of a nearby pier, day and night, but the captain went out of Baltimore harbor smiling and waving his cap. His last words in the harbor were of praise for America and for his treatment here by customs authorities. He said he came here "dubious" about his reception.

Capt. Koenig said he had learned that eight warships of the entente allies were waiting for him at the edge of the three mile limit, spread out in a radius of five miles. "We shall have to pass unseen within that radius in order to escape," he said. "We shall have to make that passage under conditions not entirely advantageous to us. Were the water at that point deeper it would be easier. We could submerge deeply enough to pass underneath the warships but the water there is not 150 feet deep. We shall, therefore, have to pass between the warships."

There were not more than a hundred persons in the vicinity of the pier when the Deutschland started and besides two newspaper dispatch boats there were only four launches in the stream. The spectators cheered and waved handkerchiefs in unison with the cheering and waving from the sailors on board the North German Lloyd steamer Neckar. On the conning tower of the submersible there was a huge basket of roses and white flowers, the last gift of a Baltimore admirer.

In the morning the river leading out into the channel for a mile from the Deutschlands pier was dragged. The search for something which might have injured the Deutschland was without result.

The manifest of the Deutschland's return cargo has not been made public but in addition to large quantities of crude rubber and nickel it is believed she carried several hundred thousand dollars in gold.

Mr. P. E. Anderson will leave on Monday for New York to buy the fall stock for the Anderson Dry Goods Company.

SENATE ADOPTS RELIEF MEASURE

Southern Members Prepared to Meet Any Opposition to Urgent Necessity Bill.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Without a dissenting vote the senate today passed the joint resolution providing for an appropriation of \$540,000 for the relief of the flood sufferers in North and South Carolina and Alabama. Tomorrow Representative Harrison of Mississippi, a member of the house rules committee, will ask the house to adopt the resolution. As tomorrow is unanimous consent day a single objection would prevent the passage of the resolution.

But Southern members are prepared for such an emergency and should there be objection, Representative Poe of North Carolina, chairman of the rules committee, will bring in a special rule providing for the passage of the measure.

The money is expected therefore to be available for use within a very few days. It is to be disbursed under the direction of the secretary of war and will provide immediate relief for those who need food, clothing and medicine. It will also provide for seeds which can be used for crops maturing before the first frosts.

In combating the Republican opposition to the measure when it was introduced early today by Senator Underwood, Southern senators asserted that conditions were far worse than had been represented in press dispatches and that in no other way than by federal relief could destitution be met.

"The disaster in these Southern States is as great proportionately as the San Francisco earthquake or the Ohio flood," said Senator Underwood. "The general public does not realize this because many of the districts are remote and lines of communication have been destroyed thus making it impossible to get all the details before the public."

Senators Smoot and Penrose led the fight against immediate consideration of the resolution. They asserted that it was but an illustration of Democratic extravagance and insisted that the resolution be referred to the appropriations committee for consideration. Senator Smoot said he did not know what the people of Utah, who had often suffered disasters to crop without being accorded federal aid, would think of the appropriation if agreed to.

Senators Overman, Simmons, Smith of South Carolina, Vardaman, Bankhead, Ransdell and others spoke in favor of immediate action by the senate, but the measure finally was referred to committee. The appropriations committee immediately was called in special session and, after hearing a report from the war department describing the extent of the disaster and recommending relief for the homeless people, it recommended that the senate adopt the resolution.

When the measure finally was reported it was put through the senate out of the regular order of business without opposition.

INDORSE PARKER BUT NOT HUGHES

Demand for Ratification of Republican Nomination Brings Chorus of Indignation.

New Orleans, Aug. 1.—The Louisiana State Progressive convention held here today indorsed the nomination of John M. Parker for vice president, but did not ratify the national committee's action in indorsing Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for president. Instead the convention adopted a resolution instructing that Mr. Parker's name be placed on the ballot under the Bull Moose emblem, as vice president, but that the space reserved for the name of the candidate for president be left blank. The ten presidential electors selected were instructed as to the candidate for whom they should vote if elected.

Harmony marked the proceeding with the exception of one incident, when a delegate asserted he thought the convention ought to make a specific declaration for Mr. Hughes. At

the mention of Mr. Hughes' name shouts of "No, no!" "You're out of order—" "Put him out—" "We agreed to keep off that subject!" came from all parts of the hall. The chairman ruled the speaker out of order and after considerable confusion he sat down.

In the resolutions committee there was a sharp contest over a proposed resolution to ratify the national committee's indorsement of the Republican candidate. After much argument and persuasion the resolution was tabled "because of the effect it might have upon local conditions affecting the party," according to several of the leaders.

A resolution was adopted reaffirming allegiance to the Progressive platform adopted by the Chicago convention last June and pledging the Louisiana Progressives permanently to maintain the party in the State.

Mr. Parker attended the convention and made a speech explaining why he has not withdrawn as the vice presidential nominee and urged the continuance of the party's existence.

He said: "I knew just before I received the unsought nomination for vice president that Col. Roosevelt had sent an indefinite statement as to what his attitude would be if nominated for president and I felt it my duty to my State and to the Progressive party to stand absolutely true to my pledge and do all I could to make this a permanent political party. The failure of the national committee to comply with the mandate of the national convention to nominate a candidate for president does not affect my unannounced nomination."

"The nomination was a graceful tribute, not to the man, but to the section of the country from which he came, and coming from men of the East, North and West, showed for the first time a party big and broad enough to wipe out all sectional lines and unite in the battle for humanity and a better nation."

CUT PRICE OF OIL

Shreveport, La., Aug. 1.—Pipe line companies with headquarters here today cut the price of Caddo and De Soto light oil 10 cents a barrel, the second cut within a week, reducing Caddo to 1.35 and De Soto to \$1.25.

There was a hard rain and some lightning on Tuesday night.

IMMIGRATION BILL PLACED ON SHELF

Resolution Binding Majority Members Clears Way for Fight on Child Labor.

Washington, July 31.—Democratic senators in caucus tonight voted to postpone action on the immigration bill until the next session of congress and adopted, 38 to 0, a resolution binding all Democratic senators to that decision. A resolution then was adopted, 32 to 7, pledging the majority to vote down any attempt to attach the immigration measure to the child labor bill as a rider.

The binding resolution, the first of that nature imposed by a Democratic caucus for several years, was put through by party leaders to whip into line a group of Southern senators who had announced they would support an effort to saddle the child labor bill, which they oppose, with an immigration rider including the literacy test section in the hope that President Wilson would veto it. The seven senators who voted against the resolution pledging defeat of the immigration rider were Senator Bankhead and Underwood of Alabama, Martin and Swanson of Virginia, Simmons and Overman of North Carolina and Beckham of Kentucky. It stated that any amendment introducing a subject not germane to child labor legislation should be tabled. Senator Overman declined to vote on the binding resolution.

In voting to postpone action on immigration until next session a resolution was adopted providing that if efforts to get an agreement in advance for a date to take it up failed, it should become the first business of the session in December.

The question of considering immigration before adjournment was briefly debated in the senate earlier in the day, and a motion by Senator Poinsett (Republican) to take the measure up immediately was voted down, 35 to 17, all the Democrats opposing it. During discussion Senator Stone arraigned senators who he said were seeking to displace the senate's regular orders with matters purely political and warned his colleagues that they might as well reserve their political arguments for the stump because the newspapers would not print them and they only would "slumber in The Congressional Record." Pointing to the senate gallery and addressing himself to the correspondents he continued: "If you fellows exercise good judgment, you will use about a fingerful of this political debate. If you use more, your editors probably will throw it into the waste basket."

"Those fellows up there," he added, turning again to the senate, "when they hear us wrangling about these political arguments, merely go outside and say to each other, 'The dogs are barking again.'"

ALLIES PRESS HARD ON TEUTONIC LINES

Beginning of War's Third Year Finds Entente Forces Pushing Offensive.

Germany enters upon the third year of the war with her forces in nearly all portions of the main theatres of operations on the defensive, and with her lines at numerous places in France and Russia pressed back from where they stood a year ago.

Her allies also have yielded the initiative to the entente almost everywhere—the Austro-Hungarians in Volhynia and Galicia, and in Italy, respectively, to the Russians and the Italians and the Turks, in Asia Minor to the Russians. In addition along the Greek frontier unofficial reports indicate that Serbs, British and French are preparing to throw down the gage of battle to the Bulgarians and the soldiers of the central powers.

The Russians, according to the latest Petrograd communication, are continuing their forward march against the Teutons in the Stokhod river region of Volhynia, and there have captured the entire Thirty-first Honved regiment, together with its commander and staff. To the south, near Brody, the Russians also are pressing the Austro-Germans who are answering the attack by bombarding Brody and the crossings of the Boldrovka river, endeavoring to hold their lines of defense. Large reinforcements are being brought up to keep the Russians from additional gains toward their objective, Lemberg.

While an unofficial report from Petrograd says the Russians have crossed the Stokhod river between the Kovel-Sarny and Kovel-Rojitche railroads, Berlin says that on both sides of the Kovel-Sarny railway, south of the Turga river, and on both sides of the Lipa, attacks by the Russians against Gen. von Linsingen's troops were repulsed with heavy casualties to the attackers, and that nearly 2,000 Russians were taken prisoners. In the sector of Buczacz, Galicia, Russian attacks were also repulsed, Berlin asserts.

In the Somme region of France the British and the French are consolidating positions won Sunday. The French were forced to sustain counterattacks Monday in the Hem wood and at the Manacu farm, which Paris says were put down with serious losses to the Germans. There was no fighting on the British front during the day.

In the Astico valley the Italians are keeping up their pressure against the Austrians on Monte Cimone, and have put down Austrian attacks in the Adige valley and the Travignolo valley.

Petrograd reports further advance for the Russians in the region of Erzincan, Turkish Armenia, and the repulse of a Turkish attack in the Mosul district, while Constantinople says the Turks have driven the Russians from Revanduz and are pursuing them toward the Persian border.

The British casualties in all the war theatres during July number 7,084 officers and 52,591 men.

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